

Newport Mercury

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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1865, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorials, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reading so many households to this and other cities, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in newspapers, 6 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 25, Order Sons of St. Christopher, Harry Newman, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

DANIAN BROTHERHOOD—Erla Christensen, President; Aileen Christensen, Secretary. Meets second and fourth Mondays.

THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Andrew S. McKie, President; Daniel J. Connelley, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

DAGGERS OF THE THIRTIETH, No. 8—President, Miss Margaret McLean; Secretary, Mrs. Adam Thompson. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

ADMIRAL THOMAS CAMP, Spanish War Veterans. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Commander, Frederick J. Buehler; Adjutant, Gus Saguro.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—President, Miss Mary F. Sullivan; Secretary, Mrs. James Lynch. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

NEWPORT LODGE, No. 11, K. K. of P.—James C. Walsh, Chancellor; Committee, Robert C. Smith, Recorder of Records and Seal. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DIVIS. DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain F. A. C. Stuart; J. W. Schwarz, Recorder. Meets 1st Fridays.

CLAN McLEOD, No. 105—Hugh R. McKie, Chief; Charles Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

NEWPORT LODGE, No. 29, Independent Order Sons of Benjamin—Louis Leach, Grand; Louis W. Kravetz, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

The weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Wednesday evening this week, in order that the city employees could draw their money on Thursday, Friday being a legal holiday. The business transacted was largely of a routine nature, all the members being present. Regular weekly bills and payrolls were approved. A communication was read from Mr. S. A. M. Washington in regard to the necessity of a cross walk on Bellevue avenue at Downing's Block. The matter was referred to the street commissioner and it was understood that the walk will be put in. A number of minor licenses were granted. A petition was received asking for a sidewalk on Corne street and was referred to the street commissioner for an estimate.

A resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of two to confer with the Newport Water Works Company relative to the installation of a system of water meter measurements or the reduction of the present faucet rates. Aldermen Mahoney and Kelly were appointed the committee. There was some talk about washing the windows of the City Hall but no action was taken.

Rev. and Mrs. Friedhoff Solderman were tendered a welcoming reception in the guild rooms of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church on Annandale road on Thursday evening. Rev. Mr. Solderman is the new pastor of the church and has been in the city only a short time. The occasion was a most enjoyable one.

A committee of the Milkmen's Association held a conference with the members of the Board of Health on Thursday in regard to the new regulations for the production, handling and sale of milk. Several modifications were suggested and these the board now has under consideration.

Bids for the construction of the new sea wall at Fort Adams were opened at the office of the constructing quartermaster at the Fort on Thursday. There was a wide variation in the bids and the contract will probably be awarded after consideration.

Fish are beginning to be more plentiful, although the largest shipments from Long wharf are still pollock. Scup are coming along fairly well however, about 25 barrels being shipped Thursday night.

Commodore Gerry's yacht Electra is in the dry dock in Providence being prepared for the summer season.

Collector William P. Carr.

Mr. William P. Carr has been appointed collector of the port of Newport to succeed Mr. Robert S. Burlingame who has been appointed Postmaster. The appointment was sent to the Senate this week and was confirmed without discussion.

Mr. Carr is a descendant of an old Newport family, being a son of the late Thomas Thurston Carr, who conducted a grocery on the Point for many years. At his death the son succeeded to the business which he owned until he sold out and retired a few years ago. He is the secretary of the board of trustees of the Savings Bank of Newport and a deacon of the Second Baptist Church. He was formerly a member of the old common council and was for three years its president. He served out term as a member of the representative council from the first ward. In politics he is a Republican.

His appointment as collector of the port came in the nature of a surprise to Newport, as it was generally believed that the office would go to Representative Horace N. Hamard.

Drowned at the Cliffs.

The body of Thomas Hamilton was found floating in the water off the Cliffs Monday afternoon by a man who was walking along the path. Word was sent to the Police Station and Medical Examiner Eeroyd was notified. He examined the body and pronounced death due to accidental drowning, and gave permission for its removal.

Hamilton was a painter by trade and was about twenty-seven years old. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hamilton, the father having been employed for many years at the Newport Coal Company as a driver. He had been missing from home since the previous Saturday, and it was evident from the condition of the body that it had been in the water more than 24 hours. There were no bruises or other marks of violence on the body so that it is probable that he fell into the water from the foot of the Cliffs Steps rather than from the top of the Cliffs. He was unmarried and lived at home.

The finding of the court martial which recently tried Lieutenant Edgar R. Thompson at Fort Adams on charges growing out of the management of the Post Exchange at the Fort, have been made public. The officer is sentenced to pay a fine of \$75 a month until the sum of \$600 has been paid. Lieutenant Thompson has been returned to duty and the only responsibility that rested upon him appeared to be negligence which was to some extent accounted for by the burden of other duties.

Funeral services for Mrs. Thomas Vieth were held at St. Joseph's Church last Sunday afternoon and were attended by an immense number of relatives and friends. The floral offerings were unusually beautiful. The interment was in St. Columba's Cemetery, by carriage road, and about fifty carriages followed the remains. Mrs. Vieth was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Faggella.

Mr. and Mrs. Peleg Bryer celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of the birth of Mr. Bryer on Monday by paying a visit to Mrs. John Lake in Bristol. In spite of his advancing years Mr. Bryer attends closely to his business every day and retains full possession of every faculty except that his eyesight is poor, as it has been for a number of years.

It is expected that the dedication of the new Army & Navy Y. M. C. A. building will take place some time next August. President Taft promised to be present to take part in the exercises, and the exact date will be fixed to suit his convenience. Plans are now being talked over and it is expected that the celebration will be on an immense scale.

A man with a diamond has been busy along Thames street lately. Several new plate glass windows have been deliberately scratched and disfigured. The police have been notified but there is no clue to the individual who wantonly damaged valuable property.

The minstrel performance for the benefit of Newport Lodge of Elks has held the boards at the Opera House on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week. The attendance has been large and the show was a good one.

There have already been several bathers at the beach, but although the air has been warm enough to make bathing palatable the water has been too cold to make it enjoyable.

The petition for a new trial has been denied in the case of Henry J. Jones vs. General Compressed Air House Cleaning Co. This case has been on the court docket for several years.

Mrs. Henry W. Cozzens and Miss Cozzens are visiting in New York.

Boulevard Decision Soon.

The legal points involving the right of the city of Newport to lay out an extension of Washington street were long since certified to the Supreme Court for decision on questions of law. It was feared that there might be a much longer delay in awaiting the decision of that court as the docket is so congested that the natural course of events the case could not be reached for several months. In the hope of averting this delay which would be embarrassing to the United States Government and to the City of Newport alike, City Solicitor Sullivan paid a visit to Providence this week and interviewed the members of the Supreme bench in an effort to get the case put forward. The judges took into consideration that the United States Government and the City of Newport were both interested and for that reason ruled that it was an extraordinary case and put it forward on the docket. As soon as the briefs can be prepared by the attorneys interested they will be put before the court and a decision will probably be rendered without undue delay.

This is the case in which Mrs. F. F. Fletcher appealed from the decision of the board of aldermen in laying out the Washington street boulevard. As the road will connect with a Government road through the new naval hospital grounds the navy is naturally anxious to know whether the road is to be built or not. The case has been pending for many months.

Several Fires.

Last Sunday there were two box alarms and one still alarm, one of the box alarms being struck from a box that had been in place for only a few days so that the public was not familiar with its location. None of the fires did much damage and the chemical streams were sufficient to extinguish them.

The residence of Mrs. Margaret Moran, on Brewer street, was the scene of a back draft about ten o'clock Sunday morning and box 412 was pulled. There was no damage but a large crowd collected.

In the afternoon, a little before six o'clock, while the usual Sunday afternoon crowd was out for a walk, box 281 was pulled. This is located at the corner of Spruce street and Heath court, but it did not appear on the printed cards and the people generally did not know where it was. The fire was in the tenement of Mrs. Matilda Rapp on Pond avenue and was confined principally to a pile of rags.

In the evening the chemical company was called on a still alarm to the home of Mrs. Cora Burke on West Broadway for a fire in woodwork near the chimney.

New England Workmen.

Another new order was started in Newport on Thursday evening, when Newport Lodge, No. 9, New England Workmen, was instituted with the following officers:

Quorum—Heater Renaud.
Manager—James C. Walsh.
Superintendent—Jesse Tefft.
Inspector—Timothy J. Hayes.
Secretary—Marshall C. Rogers.
Collector—F. A. C. Stuart.
Treasurer—C. Edward Gillen.
Supervisor—James Hoge.
Inside Sentry—Maurice A. Burke.
Outside Sentry—Charles W. Oxx.
Trustees—One year, Charles L. Landers; two years, John O'Neill; three years, Thomas E. Hunt.

The appearance of the lawn in front of the Y. M. C. A. on Mary street is being very materially improved by setting out a number of small shrubs against the buildings. When the grass comes up and the shrubs come into leaf it will make a fine appearance. But there ought to be some sort of wall around the grounds to keep people off the grass and at the same time prevent the water from flowing over the sidewalk during a rain.

Two boys from Roxbury, Mass., one ten years old and the other eleven, were picked up by the police on Long wharf Tuesday night as they were about to take the New York boat for a tour through the country. They were equipped with bows and arrows, but were short of funds. Their parents were notified and the boys were returned to their homes, not particularly sorry to find that their trip was at an end.

Rev. Father Reddy delivered his farewell address at the services at St. Mary's Church on Sunday last. His new parish, to be known as St. Augustine's, will begin its services next Sunday in the building on Wellington avenue that was formerly known as Grace Chapel. Work on the new church for that parish will be begun at once and pushed through as rapidly as possible.

Friday was a legal holiday, Arbor Day, and all banks, federal and city offices were closed. There were exercises to the schools in honor of the day but there was practically no tree planting.

Recent Deaths.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

By the death in Cambridge on Tuesday night of Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, that circle of artists and literary personages that long made Newport the center of their activities has lost another member. With Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Professor Alexander Agassiz, Professor Fairman Rogers, Rev. Charles T. Brooks, Professor Walcott Gibbs, John LaFarge and other men and women of genius, Colonel Higginson was active in the Town and Country Club which flourished a number of years ago. Many of the active leaders have since passed on, but the memory of their delightful meetings still lives with those who yet survive.

Colonel Higginson made his home in Newport for about fourteen years and during that time some of his most important literary work was done. For lighter literature he gave us those delightful books of Newport life, "Malbone, an Oldport Romance," and "Oldport Days," both of which are treasured by the Newporters of to-day hardly less than when they were first published. His "Young Folks' History of the United States," and "Army Life in a Black Regiment," were written during his Newport stay, as well as many articles and essays for magazine publication.

While living here Colonel Higginson became a full-fledged citizen of Newport and took much interest in municipal affairs, particularly in the cause of education. He served for two years as a member of the public school committee and took great interest in the schools. He believed in plenty of exercise for the student and was largely instrumental in equipping the first school gymnasium which was in the yard of the Clarke street school. In 1876 he was selected by the Rhode Island General Assembly to write the centennial report of the history of education in Rhode Island. He was a brilliant conversationalist, genial in his manner, and made warm friends wherever he went.

The end came shortly before midnight Tuesday night. He had been in failing health for several days and his advanced years made his recovery very doubtful. He retained consciousness until a few moments before his death and the end came peacefully.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson was born in Cambridge on December 22, 1826, his father being steward of Harvard University and a man of moderate circumstances. He was however possessed of education and refinement, and was a direct descendant of the first minister who settled in Salem. The son grew up in an atmosphere of literature and refinement and was educated at Harvard, later being admitted to the ministry. He became deeply interested in the abolition of slavery, and in this cause became acquainted with John Brown and knew of the project to inaugurate the Brown Rebellion, to which he was opposed on account of its hopelessness. He was opposed to the law requiring the return of fugitive slaves and was once imprisoned for his activity.

When the Civil War broke out, Higginson joined a Massachusetts regiment. Later he was made colonel of the Thirty-third United States troops, the first negro regiment mustered into the Union service and composed of South Carolina negroes. He and his regiment did distinguished service, but after two years Colonel Higginson was compelled to leave the service on account of a wound received in battle. He was exceedingly proud of his regiment and in later years wrote interestingly about "Army Life in a Black Regiment."

His later days had been spent at his beautiful home in Cambridge, near Harvard College, where he continued to take a great interest in the cause of progress. He was ever ready with voice or pen to urge whatever measures he believed to be for the benefit of the race. His death marks the end of a great and useful man.

Daniel Lyman Hazard.

Mr. Daniel Lyman Hazard died in this city on Tuesday in his ninetieth year. He was one of the large family of children of Benjamin and Harriet Lyman Hazard, nearly all of whom lived to a ripe old age. He had but recently returned from Bermuda, where he had passed the winter as usual, and it was his intention to spend the summer at Jamestown.

There are now few living of the large family of which Mr. Hazard was a member, death having made deep inroads in the past two years. They were descendants of some of the most prominent families of the early colonial days, and their father was a graduate of Brown University and a distinguished lawyer.

Dr. and Mrs. John J. Mason are at their cottage on Catherine street for the season.

Miss Mary F. Sullivan is able to be out after a long illness.

School Committee.

The regular weekly meeting of the School committee on Monday evening was a short one, the business transacted being largely of a routine nature.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The total enrollment for the four weeks ending April 28, 1911, was 8,828, the average belonging 3,455.7, average attending 3,104.8, per cent of attendance 91.6, cases of tardiness 347, and cases of delinquency 58. In the Townsend Industrial School 1,106 pupils were enrolled.

Board of Health.

Since March 27 one case of scarlet fever and 8 cases of diphtheria have been reported. In the scarlet fever case, although the person ill was an adult, all the pupils in the Children's Home were excluded for two weeks. In the three diphtheria cases no pupil was ill, but one pupil was excluded.

May 4.

For the proper observance of Rhode Island's Independence day, and in accordance with the law of the state, the commissioner of education has furnished the public schools of the city with 2,500 copies of a special annual pamphlet that contains appropriate selections.

Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Last week the teachers and pupils of the Mumford gave an entertainment in aid of this fund and increased it by \$175. This fund now amounts to \$80,837.50.

Kindergratch.

In the State Normal School a state exhibit of kindergarten work was opened for public inspection last Monday. The five kindergartens of this city are represented by an excellent selection of general work. The whole exhibit will be retained for display at the time of the State Institute in October.

School Art.

In the April number of "The School Arts Book" two pages illustrate paper cutting by pupils of grade III in the Cary School. The editor says: "These plates show how high the average of such work may be under a good teacher."

Parents' Evenings.

The fifth and last meeting conducted by the ladies of the Civic League was held in the assembly hall of the Coggeshall Thursday, April 27. This was a union meeting of the Coggeshall and Callender. A large audience responded to the invitation of the ladies, who offered a program of vocal and instrumental music by Miss Boynton and Mr. Groff and two choruses by the pupils of grade VI of the Coggeshall. After the program there was a social hour during which refreshments were served. The Civic League's special committee consisted of Mrs. John N. Brown, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Felix Peckham, Mrs. Robert Frame, and Mrs. Charles Stewart, and to them and to their assistants, great credit is due for their zeal in civic service. Not only their heads, hands and hearts, but their pocketbooks, shared in the good work. At least 1,200 parents were present at these five meetings.

Rogers High School.

Henry L. Rooney and William J. Schmidt, two recent graduates, who are students at Lehigh, have presented to the school a framed map showing the principal buildings of Lehigh University. Everett Hess, a former member, has presented to the school 18 pictures from the "Photographic History of the Civil War," published by the Review of Reviews company. This gift forms a valuable addition to the high school collection of Civil War pictures. The recently acquired pictures are now on exhibition in the history room.

Palmer Method.

Miss Gertrude Sullivan, assistant in Leathall VII, is the first teacher or assistant to receive a diploma from the Palmer company. Other examination papers are in the hands of the company, but the results have not yet been learned. About one half of all the teachers and assistants in Grades I-VII have already received "good" in more than half of the 172 drills. The eleventh set of papers is now in Boston for inspection.

Graduations.

William Orr, deputy commissioner of the board of education of Massachusetts and formerly principal of the high school, Springfield, has been secured as the speaker for the Rogers, Friday morning, June 23, and A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, for Grade IX, Thursday afternoon, June 22.

The report of Trust Officer Topham and Assistant M. W. Wetherell contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 160; number of cases of truancy (public, 24; parochial, 5); 29; number out for illness and other causes, 121; number of different children truant, 27; number of certificates issued (14-15 years), 4; number of certificates issued to children over 15 years of age, under factory inspection law, 8.

On April 28 a boy who was on probation for larceny was surrendered for sentence for truancy and the court continued his probation.

On May 3 a boy was arraigned as an habitual truant; he pleaded guilty and was placed on probation.

Mr. Peckham presented the monthly report of the finance committee, and Mr. Stevens, for the committee on textbooks, gave notice of proposed changes. Dr. Porter, for the committee on Rogers High School, reported the following recommendations which were adopted:

First—That the commercial geography of the first year be combined with the Commercial Law of the fourth, to make a full subject with four diploma points.

Second—That this addition be made: A weekly test in spelling will be required of every pupil and a record of

70 per cent must be obtained to receive a diploma.

Superintendent Lull announced that he had received a check from Mrs. Harold Brown for the purpose of providing a third suitability medal in the First Grammar school, and a third scholarship medal in the same grade, there being now three schools of that grade instead of two as formerly.

Mr. Cozzens brought up a suggested change to the methods of electing teachers, proposing that new teachers be elected for a probationary period of two or three years, at the end of that term being elected permanent teachers if their work is satisfactory, thus doing away with the present system of annual elections for all teachers. There was some discussion of the matter but no action was taken, it being the opinion of the committee that all teachers whose work is satisfactory are re-elected.

Past Commander James H. Hampton will be in command of the line for the Memorial Day parade, and Commander William E. Bailey will be president of the day. Superintendent of Schools Herbert W. Lull will be the orator of the day and Rev. Gustavus A. Hulbert will be the chaplain of the day. The annual memorial service will be held at the United Congregational Church on the Sunday evening before Memorial Day and Rev. Mr. Hulbert will deliver the oration. The programme for the observance of the day will be along lines similar to those of recent years. It is expected that there will be a big street parade.

The Stone Bridge has been temporarily closed to the passage of electric cars, pending repairs, but is still open to ordinary highway traffic. The Old Colony Street Railway Company was given very brief notice of the suspension to their traffic and it was necessary to hustle to bring enough cars over the bridge to have a supply on this side for summer travel. This was done Thursday night and Friday morning. A thorough examination of the bridge will be made and the necessary repairs will be begun at once, before the situation becomes worse.

Tobin & Bradley's lunch wagon, about which there has been much litigation in the attempt of the Old Colony Street Railway to remove it from the company's land at Spring and Franklin streets, is now permanently located on Washington square. It looks decidedly large as compared with the other wagons on the square.

It is now Postmaster Robert S. Burlingame. Mr. Burlingame's commission arrived from Washington this week and he is at once qualified for the duties of the office. A postoffice inspector came on here and the formal transfer of the office was made to the new postmaster.

The case of State vs. Frank Littlefield of New Shoreham on a charge of murder was again continued in the District Court on Tuesday, on account of the inability of the Attorney General to be present. The defendant is out on bail and is now at his home on Block Island.

Rev. George Whitefield Mead, Ph. D., formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, is spending a few days in this city.

Mrs. David Stevens and Miss Stevens are visiting relatives in New Haven, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN.

Miss Elsie Barker, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashton C. Barker of Turner's road, is recovering from a successful operation for appendicitis at the Newport Hospital on Monday.

Newport County Pomona Grange, No. 4, Patronus of Husbandry, will meet with Conant Grange, Jamestown, on Tuesday of next week. Joseph A. Peckham, Master of Aquidneck Grange, Middletown, is to speak upon the "Corn Growing Contest," for which the management at Kingston College propose to offer prizes in the fall. The matter is being generally taken up in the granges.

Mr. Robert W. Smith, who is in the milk business, is preparing to remove to the John Hall Place, a part of the Charity Farm near Aquidneck avenue, as soon as the premises can be put in readiness. He has been cramped for room on Paradise avenue and is now to have some 100 acres. The dwelling is being renovated and the stables are having concrete floors laid. A new driveway will be built as the present entrances are very roundabout and poor.

The Citizens' Association closed its affairs for the season by a well attended business meeting at the town hall on Friday last. The organization is reported in good condition for the fall campaign.

Former residents of Middletown, Mr. Benjamin Howland of Boston and Mr. Walter Chase of Newton, Mass., have been recent visitors in town.

The Oliphant Club observed Arbor Day by planting several shrubs at the Middletown Free Library. Mr. Harold Chase was chairman of the exercises assisted by Mrs. Pascal Colley. The regular meeting was held at Holy Cross Guild House, near the library on Friday afternoon.

Established by Franklin in 1789.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131.
Home Telephone 1019.

Saturday, May 13, 1911.

There are grave fears of a water famine in New Hampshire. In fact all New England is suffering more or less from drought.

Governor Fox of Massachusetts seems to be in a constant struggle with the Legislature of his State. There "progressive" Governors seem to have hard work to get along with anybody.

There is a movement on foot to boom the independent chartered military companies of the State. It is a good move and should be aided by all good citizens. The Newport Artillery Company, which is the oldest and best of all the independent companies, should be recruited to and kept up to one hundred members.

Reciprocity seems to meet with many obstacles on its journey through both Houses of Congress. The President is getting some hard knocks from members of Congress from the States bordering on Canada. The President ought to feel by this time that he opened up a particularly lively hornet's nest when he called Congress together for an apical session to pass reciprocity.

News comes from New York, says the Boston Herald, that a Bostonian has just married a divorced woman on the very day that the announcement came that her late husband was now in custody in Paris the divorced wife of his brother, while the brother, it is added, is already married to a divorced woman of San Francisco. The marital state of the officiating clergyman is not revealed.

It begins to look as though the Mexican rebels would soon be the true patriots. In other words they are in a fair way to win out. Juarez has surrendered. Madero, the Rebel leader, is becoming magnanimous. He agrees to free all prisoners and condones the federal troops for their defeat. And Diaz promises to resign. Thus the one hundred and ninety-ninth revolution in that country is in a fair way of coming to an end. How long it will be before the thousandth revolution will make its appearance is difficult at this writing to state.

The charges made by the Providence papers and echoed to a considerable extent by the Newport papers, that the General Assembly has been extravagant and reckless in its appropriations are entirely unfounded. No appropriation of any kind was made that the exigencies did not absolutely demand, and many deserving claims had to go over for lack of the necessary funds. All appropriations that have been made can be taken care of by the General Treasurer, notwithstanding the widely circulated reports by the Providence papers that the State is bankrupt. These appropriations can be taken care of too without increasing the burden of the taxpayers a penny. We wish to say, and we say it knowingly, that this General Assembly has been exceedingly economical in its appropriations.

There has been a great deal of adverse criticism in the newspapers, and some of it in the Newport papers, copying after the Providence papers, because the General Assembly refused to pass the tax bills that were reported by the joint special committee on taxation laws. Even the Governor put forth all his powers to secure their passage. These taxation laws that have been before the General Assembly two sessions and killed each time are the very laws that the representative council of Newport by unanimous vote in April of last year opposed and sent a committee of five to Providence to work and speak against them. There would therefore seem but little justice in the criticism by our home papers of the members from Newport who successfully carried out the instructions of the representative council. Nearly all the members from Newport County opposed the bills.

A world-wide financial boycott against the states of North Carolina and Mississippi has been started by the stock exchanges of New York and London in an effort to force them to make good the bonds they issued just after the war and on which interest long ago was defaulted. Appeals to the honor of the states having failed, financiers now propose to make it impossible for them to market new bond issues. These are the North Carolina bonds that occasioned Governor Potter so much trouble last year. There is no doubt whatever but that these bonds are a legal claim against the State concerned, but as an individual cannot bring suit against a State and as no State is willing to act as a collector of debts for its citizens, there is no way for a holder of a State's obligations to get his money if the State refuses to pay. The money received for these North Carolina and Mississippi bonds, issued by the carpet-bag Legislatures, was doubtless mostly stolen, but that makes them none the less a legal claim and in all probability there are many innocent holders of these claims who paid good money for them.

Work of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly finished its work for 1911 at a late hour Wednesday night and adjourned this day. The work of this Assembly has been much maligned by some portions of the press of the State, under the leadership of the Providence papers. Everything done has been misrepresented, in fact seldom has a true report been made of any of the proceedings. A matter of fact there has been no harder working Legislature in this State for many years than the one that closed its labors on Wednesday last. Many good measures have been passed, but the credit is chiefly due to its labors in preventing the passage of much bad legislation. Some few good measures that were before the two bodies failed of final acceptance, but those were very few. The large Democratic majority in the House, made up of young lawyers from Providence, Pawtucket, and elsewhere up the State, caused legislative duties and desiring to make points for their party as well as anxious to hear themselves talk, made legislation in the lower body slow and sometimes tedious, but much credit is due that body for coming out of the fight as well as it did. In the Senate the minority party and the majority party worked in harmony on most questions, and party politics had little to do with the final action on any measure. To the Senate adjourned with the utmost good feeling between members of all parties.

All the measures in which Newport was interested were carried through to a successful passage, and the Newport members from both parties worked earnestly for the good of the city. The Providence Journal to the contrary notwithstanding, the 1911 session of the General Assembly will go down into history as one that saw the passage of many good measures and none of a doubtful nature. There were many pet schemes that the papers in Providence were fostering, some of which fell by the wayside. Hence their tears.

End of the Postal Deficit.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Postmaster General Hitchcock has some excuse for being jubilant in his statement that the department over which he presides has at last placed itself on a paying basis. The shortage of \$17,000,000 of a few years ago has been steadily diminished and now it has virtually disappeared. Moreover, he says that the change has been brought about not by curtailing the activities of the postal service, but by extending them. His department does more and better work now, so he declares, than it ever did in the past.

One method of extending the operations of the postal department, of increasing its usefulness and of expanding its revenues lies close at hand. This is the adoption of a parcels post. Most of the great countries of Europe have this convenience, and it brings in a large revenue. For several years a parcels post has been urged in this country, but has failed thus far to receive the support of Congress. The matter ought to be taken up again at the earliest practicable moment. A large program is announced by the House of Representatives for the next session, but a parcels post does not figure in it. This omission ought to be remedied in either the special, or the first regular session. A parcels post would be a great saving for millions of people throughout the country and it would add to the income of the government. If it were adopted, it would hasten the day when, for many years, has been a dream of postmaster general and others.

While nobody has ever asked that the Post Office Department be made a source of profit for the government, the people would be pleased to see it regularly paying its own way. The greater the revenue from it the lower the rates can be made. This branch of the machinery of the General Government touches every citizen, and every one would be glad to see it extended as far as possible without incurring any serious loss in expenditure. But by the adoption of the parcels post the department's income would undoubtedly soon largely exceed its outgo. Many heads of the postal service, including the present one, have urged the adoption of a parcels post, and as other countries have tried it, and like it, the United States ought to have a chance to see what it is for this people.

The Taxation Laws.

Nobody knows how many laws relating to taxation there are on the statute books of Massachusetts. Nobody has ever had the time to count them. Everybody agrees that there are entirely too many. The more there are the easier it is to dodge them.

If, as was recently asserted, there is a billion dollars' worth of untaxed property in this State, it is not because of all these men are least willing to pay the taxes, as Emerson claimed, but because there are too many laws. The laws overlap. In the effort to collect revenue from all taxable property the laws overlap each other.

Gov. Fox's claim that "the creation of taxes debauches private morals and destroys the foundation of good citizenship," might be amended so as to read, "The Massachusetts system of taxation debauches private morals and destroys the foundation of good citizenship." The trouble is not with human nature, but with our intricate, complicated, confusing, vexatious, contradictory, illegal taxation system. It lays a grievous burden upon enterprises and industry. It penalizes thrift. The wonder is that it works at all.

As the cynical Dr. Johnson remarked about another matter, the collection of taxes in Massachusetts "is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all."

This is what the Boston Herald has to say of Massachusetts taxation laws. And yet there is a determined party in this State demanding that Rhode Island and shall adopt similar laws. It has been only by hard work on the part of a few that the Massachusetts errors have been avoided.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Automobiles are superseding Driving Horses in Washington—The Safe Machine Monopoly Causes Much Discussion—Neter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington D. C., May 11, 1911.

The much advertised horse show in Washington has been on the two days since three blocks south of the White House. It started off quite busily, a half an hour after the scheduled time on Thursday the 4th instant at 11 o'clock. General Miller, at one time commander in chief of the army of the United States, headed a procession of about a dozen buggies, to two or three of which were attached good horses. The General drove a pair. It is evident that the day of the driving horse is past. The motor cycle, the automobile, the telephone, the aeroplane, to say nothing of the bicycle, have driven him to the second place in speed and to endurance. This result is desirable for all the world and especially for Washington where the abuse of draft horses by negro drivers is more conspicuous than in any other city of the United States. The hard, smooth streets of Washington, the great extent of the Potomac Park and of Rock Creek Park furnish excellent courses for vehicles, but it is unusual now to see a fine pair of horses and an elegant carriage, and when seen they have an ancient and worn appearance. Automobiles of different makes are seen everywhere.

There was an interesting session of the Senate Finance Committee this week, and in a discussion concerning the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston it is alleged that it has all the American shoe manufacturers under its thumb and Senator Bailey of Texas suggested that the question was one of which the Attorney General of the United States rather than the Senate should take cognizance. The Senate Committee was in special session to hear western shoe manufacturers from St. Louis, Grand Rapids, Chicago and Milwaukee, who were protesting against placing their manufactured product on the free list. One witness testified that 45 per cent. duty on shoe making machinery made it prohibitive, and yet the royalty charged by the trust for the use of its machines he said was sufficient in less than one year to buy the English machine outright. Representative Weeks of Massachusetts declared on the other hand in a House investigation held simultaneously with that of the Senate, that the shoe machinery was a magnificent monopoly because it enabled one corporation to lease the machines at a very low rate to American manufacturers. Mr. Weeks used a number of samples of shoes to illustrate his argument against the Democratic measure. Mr. Duffenderfer of Pennsylvania introduced a resolution in the House calling upon the Navy and War Departments to furnish Congress information relating to shoe contracts for the army and navy. The inquiry was based upon charges that a single shoe concern has a monopoly to furnish the army and navy and has frozen out other competitors. Congress is giving much attention to investigation.

Inquiries into the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation, the American Woolen Company, the American Sugar Refining Company were placed on the list in the House and Senate Committees and will no doubt be an important part of the work of the summer session. Mr. Broussard of Louisiana introduced a resolution to appoint a special committee of three Senators and four Representatives to examine the laws and departmental resolutions governing the methods of appointing diplomats and consuls. The resolution carries twenty-five thousand dollars for expenses and empowers the committee to hold hearings in foreign countries, if necessary. Of course, everyone knows that this is for the purpose of a foreign junket for the committee with their wives and daughters and others at the expense of the government. There will doubtless be other junkets proposed before the extra session is over, and the Democrats who are now in power will probably demonstrate in spite of their professions of honesty and economy, that they can get quite as much on the side from the government to the way of junkets and junkets and plums and pork at their Republican conference. There should be an outright appropriation by the government called "The Foreign Travels Bill."

New England Order of Protection.

The Supreme Lodge, New England Order of Protection, held its twenty-fourth annual session in Boston on Tuesday. There were some two hundred representatives present from all parts of New England. The reports showed the order to be in a most healthy condition, having made a net gain of over 1000 members during the year. There are now over 65,000 members in the six New England States. The total amount of death claims paid during the past year was \$371,180.

In the election of officers David E. Sherwood of Providence was chosen Supreme Warden, Frank E. Hill of Connecticut Supreme Vice Warden, Daniel M. Frye of Boston Supreme Secretary, and John B. Sanborn of Newport Supreme Treasurer. The chairman of the Board of Trustees was also a Rhode Island man, Daniel E. Sullivan of Warwick. The remaining officers were scattered throughout New England.

Election of Officers.

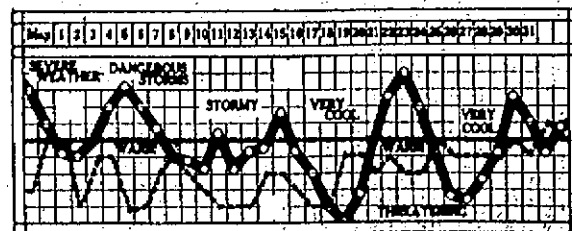
Channing Hall.

President—Victor Baxter.
First Vice President—Miss Harriette F. Norman.
Second Vice President—James C. Durfee.
Secretary—Miss Emily B. Brown.
Treasurer—Miss Mary G. Condon.
Chairman of Entertainment Committee—Miss Grace Brazier.
Chairman of Lookout Committee—Miss Carol Farmer.
Chairman of Study Committee—Mrs. William W. Correll.
Chairman of Flower Committee—Miss Elizabeth B. Durfee.
Chairman of Service Committee—Mrs. Frank Belman.
Chairman of Worship Committee—Rev. William Sanford Jones.
Bradley Chapter, Methodist Brotherhood.
President—Lewis J. Norton.
First Vice President—William D. Goddard.
Second Vice President—George B. Poppo.
Third Vice President—Edward O. Higgs.
Secretary—Frederick W. James.
Treasurer—Arnold H. Warner.
Chaplain—James Blimpson.

Know that "impossible" has no place in the brave man's dictionary.—Carlyle.

For tea
You can't beat
LIPTON'S TEA
OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

WEATHER BULLETIN.



In above chart the treble line represents normal temperatures and rain fall. The heavy line with round white spots is temperature forecasts. Where it goes above treble line temperatures are expected to be higher. Where it goes below treble line temperatures will be lower. The broken zigzag line is rainfall forecast. As it goes higher indicates greater probability of rain and where it goes lower the reverse. Dates are for Meridian 60. Count one or two days earlier for west of line and as much for east of it because weather features move from west to east.

Temperatures of May will average lower than usual East of a line drawn from Winnipeg to New Orleans. Elsewhere from about to above normal. East of a line drawn from Winnipeg to St. Louis dry weather will prevail to May; also dry on coast of Gulf of Mexico. High temperatures May 1st to 8th, 21st to 25th, 28th to June 2nd. Very cool near May 19th to 27th. Severe storms April 29th to May 8th.

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Washington, D. C., May 11, 1911.

East bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent May 14 to 18, warm waves 18 to 17, cool waves 16 to 20. Temperatures of the week covered by this disturbance are expected to average lower than usual with unusually cool weather accompanying the cool wave at close of disturbance.

Next storm wave will reach Pacific coast about May 20, great Pacific slope by close of 21, great central valleys 23 to 24, eastern sections 25. Warm waves will cross Pacific slope about May 20, great central valleys 23, eastern sections 24. Cool waves will cross Pacific slope about May 23, great central valleys 25, eastern sections 27.

This disturbance will probably not cause dangerous storms but all other weather features will be more radical than in the average storm waves. A most notable feature will be the cool wave preceding, which will carry frosts farther south than usual. Following that cool wave will come a sudden and great rise in temperatures and very hot weather for the season will prevail while the warm wave is passing. The cool wave following will again cause a great fall in temperatures with frost south of the average seasonal front line. About May 23 all storm force will increase in force and some of them will become dangerous. That will be the date for earthquakes in countries subject to them. When earthquakes occur storms lose force. One case of earthquake is of electrical origin; the same force that causes thunder and electrical storms and tornadoes and when the electrical tension is relieved by earthquakes the storms become of less force. Or if great storms occur the electrical earthquake forces are relieved and the result is less probability of earthquakes.

A great warm wave will come in last days of May and first days of June. April proved to be, as predicted, generally a good crop weather month but indications are for less favorable reports in the northwest quarter of the farming section of the continent at the end of the month.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

A. O. D. Taylor announces having made the following rentals of summer furnished cottages at Jamestown for the coming season:

For John D. Davis, on Shureby Hill to Grant Walker, of Boston, Mass. For John H. Tafford, of Calverly Place to J. Mages Dodge of Philadelphia, Pa. For Worcester Putnam at Dumplings to Edmund M. Parker of Cambridge, Mass. For Alvin H. Cookham on Bay View Drive to Henry W. Stokes of New York, N. Y. For Mr. Smith on Walcott Avenue to Mrs. M. L. Leary of St. Louis. For John F. Joliffe on Shureby Hill to Edward S. Page of Philadelphia, Pa. For Worcester Putnam on Racquet Road to Robert S. Chew of Washington, D. C. For E. W. G. Kowler on Canonville Avenue to Jonathan Evans Estate of Germantown, Pa. For Ralph R. Barker on Canonville Avenue to Morris L. Cloutier of Philadelphia, Pa. For Patrick H. Morgan on Shore Front to Mr. H. H. Bradley, of Providence, R. I. For Mrs. E. G. Burrows on Shore front to O. D. Cole of New York, N. Y. For Adolphus C. Kopyovs on Grinnell street, his cottage to James M. Campbell and his daughter to Mrs. E. C. Bullum both of Providence, R. I. For Samuel W. Woodward his large estate on Walcott Avenue to William H. Taylor of New York. For Lucetta C. Green estate on Green Lane to Edwin M. Mulock of Philadelphia, Pa. For Doctor H. J. Rhett on Brook St. to Captain Herbert Bryant of Alexandria, Va.

Deaths.

In this city, this last, Mary J., widow of George W. Perkins, in her 81st year. In Jamestown, this last, Sarah Edith, daughter of late Captain Edmund A. Dyer, in her 70th year.

In this city, this last, Thomas B., son of Patrick and Catherine O'Connor, aged 25 years.

In this city, this last, Abby Stewart, daughter of Walter A. and his wife, Greenman, aged 10 years.

In this city, this last, Daniel Lyman, son of the late Benjamin and Harriet Lyman, in the 5th year of his age.

In this city, this last, Joseph C., wife of Edward Watkins, in her 35th year.

In this city, this last, Thomas G. Carter, aged 10 years.

On Sunday, this last, at his residence, 6 Bridge street, John Fitzgerald, aged 5 years.

At Warwick, this last, in his 10th year, in South Portsmouth, this last, Daniel B. Amy, in his 75th year.

In this city, this last, Joseph W. Vaz, in his 70th year.

At Warwick, this last, in his 10th year, Captain George F. Condon, in his 35th year.

"Meet Me at Barney's."

Special Notice.

At this season of the year a piano should be carefully tuned by an expert.

We have four in our employ.

Please leave orders early.

Phone 935.

BARNEY'S
Music Store,
140 Thames Street.

GRAFT IN OHIO LEGISLATURE

Effective Evidence Said to Have Been Discovered

PREPARING "IMMUNITY BATH"

Senate Plans to Investigate Itself, Thus Preventing Bribery Prosecution of Members—Action Strongly Opposed by Governor—House Rebukes Upper Branch by Voting For Repeal of Immunity Statute

Columbus, O., May 11.—That "the surface only has been scratched," was the announcement made by the prosecuting attorney regarding the graft scandal in the Ohio legislature. Orpha Moore, secretary of the Ohio Manufacturers' association, followed this with the declaration that there would be fifty members of the legislature indicted. There are 117 members in the house and thirty-four in the senate.

Moore, through the organization which he represents, worked for months to secure evidence to indict grafting members of the legislature. Various bills were introduced which the manufacturers opposed. The demands for money from legislators were so insistent that the Manufacturers' association financed a campaign to entrap the grafters.

It was the association's money that employed the Burns detectives, who came here, posing as lobbyists, and declare they bribed five senators and representatives, securing evidence through the use of a distagraph concealed beneath a couch in the room where the bribe seekers sought them out. It has developed that the evidence which these detectives secured, that has been made public through the indictments already brought, is but a small part of that secured through other means, equally effective and spectacular, and on which the additional indictments, now confidently predicted by both Moore and the prosecuting attorney, are to be based.

Under the laws of Ohio those testifying before a legislative investigating committee are immune from punishment. The testimony they give may not be used against them. Governor Harmon, the members of the Ohio Manufacturers' association and many of the members of both house and senate have for this reason been consistently opposed to a legislative investigation of the bribery charges.

The senate, however, in defiance of the governor's wishes, passed by a strong majority vote a resolution selecting an investigating committee of ten to inquire into the charges that members have solicited and received bribes. Not only did the accused body thus vote to investigate itself, but it took the unprecedented action of naming, in the body of the resolution, the men who are to serve on the committee.

Henceforth it has been customary for the lieutenant governor, the presiding officer of the senate, or the president pro tem, to appoint committees. It was therefore generally conceded and understood that the senate was providing an immunity bath for itself.

Governor Harmon had authorized his secretary to say for him that he is opposed to the senate or house making an investigation until after the grand jury has finished its work. The governor wants it to be impossible for any senator involved in the bribery charges to obtain immunity.

As a rebuke to the senate for appointing the committee, there was introduced and passed unanimously in the house a bill to repeal the immunity clause, or that section of the statutes which provides that testimony given before a legislative committee cannot be used in the criminal courts, against the witness. Representative Greaves, author of the bill, declared that the senate was trying to whitewash itself and that it was up to the house to act quickly. Moor Leader Langdon took the same view and the bill went through.

Big Majority For Income Tax.
Harrisburg, May 12.—The house of representatives has voted, 139 to 4, in favor of the ratification of the proposed income tax amendment to the federal constitution. The resolution will be sent to the senate for action next week.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Claivoyant of Many Aliases Is Arrested in New York

Boston, May 12.—Frank S. Ryan, who has many aliases, who is wanted here, charged with the larceny of \$3000 from a woman, was arrested in New York. Ryan is a clairvoyant and, according to the police, has swindled many persons in all parts of the country.

While he had offices at 38 Boylston street in 1910, says the police, he defrauded Mrs. Anna H. Taylor of \$3000. She says that he sold her stock of a concern called the "New York and Mexico Mining company" for this sum. Later he asked her to give the stock back to him, as he thought that he could sell it for her at a good profit. The woman gave him back the stock and has seen nothing of Ryan or her money since. The police claim that the stock was worthless.

This man, it is alleged, obtained as much as \$15,000 from E. P. Nichols of Manchester, N. H., by means of a similar transaction. He is wanted at the Boston police claim, in several places.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons desiring to buy, lease, or rent houses, sites or farms in the States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding Tenements, Houses, furnished and unfurnished, and Farms or Sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to—

A. O. D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

132 Battersea Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mrs. Taylor's agency was established in 1857.

He is Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public.

Has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown for Summer Villas and Country places.

SURRENDER OF THE FEDERALS

Victory of the Mexican Rebels at Juárez's Complete

NAVARRO GIVES UP SWORD

Federal General and His Garrison Will Be Treated as Brothers Rather Than Prisoners, the Insurrectos Holding Díaz Responsible For Loss of Life and Suffering of Wounded—Town Which Federals Thought Impregnable Falls After Comparatively Easy Effort on Part of Rebels

Juarez, Mex., May 11.—This little bullet-riddled city is the provisional capital of Mexico and Francisco I. Madero, Jr., provisional president, and his staff have taken possession of it after winning the bloodiest battle of the Mexican revolution.

In a corner room of the barracks in which for two days he held out against the life of the rebels, General Juan Navarro, the federal commander, is a captive, for he surrendered with almost his entire garrison of several hundred men.

His face is sunken, his head is bowed, and he does not talk. Bitter defeat has disheartened him.

In contrast, in another part of the town, is Madero, the conqueror, surrounded by members of his family and his staff, joyous and flushed with victory; yet ready, he says, to make peace with the Mexican government if it is disposed to deal frankly and sincerely with the revolutionists and without such "vague" promises as President Díaz' manifesto contains.

In hotel lobbies, store fronts and hallways, the improvised hospitals of the battlefield, are scores of wounded, attended by numerous physicians and nurses from El Paso, who have volunteered aid.

A conservative estimate of physicians, as well as of insurrecto leaders who surveyed the fighting, puts the federal dead at nearly fifty and the rebel loss at about fifteen, with a total of nearly 250 wounded on both sides. The actual number lost probably never will be known, for deserters were many and the dead have been buried quickly.

Among the dead federals are Colonel Tamborel and Captain Saelundo. The former, a few days ago, taunted the rebels as cowards.

On the American side of the line five have been killed and about seventeen wounded, many of them being innocently engaged at a distance from the river.

The actual surrender of the town by Navarro took place about 1 o'clock. Navarro gave his sword to Colonel Garibaldi of the insurrecto army after the rebels had entirely surrounded the barracks and threatened to annihilate the garrison within.

His eyes became dim with tears as he surrendered, but Garibaldi, with a handshake that bespoke his admiration for the gallant resistance the federal leader made, assured him of the desire of the rebels to afford him every courtesy. Twenty rebel officers rode up and expressed to the federal commander, as Mexicans, their sympathy for him and his men.

The same fraternal feeling prevails in the whole insurrecto army for their countrymen who have been defeated, but words of approbation for President Díaz, whom they hold responsible for the loss of life and the suffering of the wounded, are heard on every side.

General Madero, when he arrived yesterday at the corral where the federal prisoners are quartered, made a speech full of sympathy and encouragement, lauding them for their bravery and assuring them that in his heart as well as in those of his men there was no enmity, but uniform friendliness.

"You fought for General Díaz," he said at the conclusion of his speech, "because you had to, because you were a part of that system which we are trying to dissolve. In a few days perhaps peace will be restored. You soon will be free. If the war is to be continued, you can have your choice of being paroled or joining the army of liberation. In the meantime we shall treat you as brothers, not as foes."

With shouts of "Viva Madero," the throng of prisoners and insurrectos who gathered to hear him threw their hats skyward and shouted in deafening applause.

A few minutes later, down the main thoroughfare, was heard the galloping of horses and soon the insurrectos' standard, the Mexican national colors, waved in the sunlight. Behind it rode Mrs. Madero. An escort of cavalry accompanied her. Her face was beaming as she spurred her horse to the scene of her husband's triumph. The shouting increased as the two embraced and entered the Madero headquarters.

Orders were issued by General Orozco to his men to guard stores and houses to prevent looting. The general himself shot at two of his men whom he caught trying to make away with some booty.

Bank Men Get Year in Prison
Springfield, Mass., May 10.—One year in the house of correction was the sentence given Veturia W. Crowson, former treasurer of the Westfield Savings bank, after he had pleaded guilty to five counts of making false returns to the bank commissioner.

CHURCH AT JUAREZ

Fortified Building in Which Díaz Troops Made a Stand



The town federals thought impregnable fell after a comparatively easy effort. The house to house advance and the same deadly fire, which drove the federals from their trenches and outposts early Monday when skirmishing began, gave the rebels, who were hardly affected by the federal artillery, an entrance to the town. At the close of Tuesday's fighting the rebels had extensive control of the place.

During the night they discovered the federal strongholds, and by the use of dynamite bombs and shells, a conflagration and fierce rifle fire fought their way to the famous old Spanish church, the brick of which formed a barricade for the federals. The insurrectos took the church at midnight. The federals retired further into the city to the roof of the municipal building, the edges of which were piled with sand bags.

After the assault was renewed Wednesday and the rebels had brought their machine guns within effective range, the federals retired to the barracks and insurrectos by the hundreds occupied the houses within 100 yards on every side. Their fire was rapidly demolishing the bulwark and there was no other alternative for Navarro but to yield.

Finally at noon Navarro hoisted a white flag. He first attempted to send a messenger to Senor Obregon, one of the go-betweens in the recent peace negotiations, asking him to arrange for a cessation of hostilities or for an armistice, but the rebels would accept nothing but immediate surrender.

A Provisional Government

Juarez, Mex., May 12.—Mexico's provisional government, composed of insurrectionists, became an established fact with the selection of a cabinet by Francisco I. Madero, Jr., provisional president, and with the establishment of a capital in the captured city of Juárez, where General Navarro and his federal troops are held prisoners.

Secretary of War Carranza will have charge of railways and telegraphs. His first act was to grant permission for repairing the Mexico Northwest-railroad. Men immediately began mending the roadbed south of Juárez.

"That the insurrecto army is more than an armed mob was shown in the absence of general looting and intoxication and the 'quickness' with which the shattered city was cleared of its dead and wounded. The embargo against visitors was removed during the day and sightseers in thousands poured across the bridge from El Paso.

QUANTRELL STILL ALIVE

Skull of Civil War Guerilla Was Supposed to Be on Exhibition

Warrensburg, O., May 12.—According to a letter received by J. F. Ross from W. O. Coleman of San Benito, Tex., William C. Quantrell, the noted guerilla leader, is alive in Mexico. He was supposed to have been killed in a battle at Taylorville, Ky., Aug. 10, 1865, and what is purported to be his skull is now on exhibition in Topeka, Kan.

Coleman, who knew Quantrell in Kansas before the Civil war, says the guerilla will meet with his comrades at their annual reunion in Independence, Mo., next August, if he lives.

Money For International Highway
Albany, May 10.—The senate passed a bill appropriating \$1,500,000 as the state's share of the cost of completing an international highway from New York to Montreal. The bill now goes to Governor Dix for signature.

Sunday a Day of Rest in China
Peking, May 12.—An imperial edict decreeing that, beginning May 14, Chinese shall observe Sunday as a day of rest, has been promulgated.

Uncle Joe's Seventy-Fifth
Washington, May 8.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon was 75 years old yesterday. He was the recipient of many congratulations.

Eight Killed by Lightning
Berlin, May 12.—During thunder storms that occurred throughout Germany lightning killed eight persons.

Wendling Gets Life Sentence
Frankfort, Ky., May 12.—Joseph Wendling, convicted of the murder of 8-year-old Alma Kellner, must spend the remainder of his life in prison, according to a decision by the Kentucky court of appeals, affirming the life sentence of the lower court.

TESTIMONY IN TIMES TRIAL

Outlining the Plans of Defense and Prosecution

FORGER WILL CLAIM ALIBIS

Assertion That Incriminating Letters Alleged to Have Been Written by J. J. McNamara Were Not Written by Him—Prosecution Has Other Evidence Than Confession of McNamara—Will Have to Show That Dynamite Caused Explosion

Los Angeles, Cal., May 12.—In arguments on the minor legal technicalities before Judge Bordenfell the lines of battle planned by the defense and prosecution in the dynamite cases have been revealed. The prosecution will present its case in this order:

Testimony of victims and of expert witnesses to establish that the Los Angeles Times building was destroyed by an explosion of dynamite.

Testimony of relatives to establish the number of victims.

Corroborating evidence and the confession of Ortie E. McNamara. This will be followed by the identification by seventeen witnesses who will swear that they knew J. B. McNamara as J. B. Bryce here and in San Francisco during September and October of last year.

An endeavor will be made to trace the prisoner almost to the building at First street and Broadway, where the Oct. 1 explosion occurred.

The case against J. J. McNamara will be centered upon correspondence furnished by McNamara, the books found at McNamara's office and the clocks and wire found in Indianapolis. In this matter Detective W. J. Burns will be called as a witness.

The defense will attack the allegation that the building was destroyed by dynamite, will assert that the explosion was caused by gas and will call experts. In attacking the McNamara confession the defense will call witnesses to establish an alibi for J. B. McNamara and J. J. McNamara. In every instance where the two brothers are identified by McNamara at a certain time and place the defense is expected to call witnesses to show that the men were in other localities. Testimony of the lodging-house keepers of San Francisco and the employees of the Giant Powder company will be attacked.

Experts on handwriting will be called to prove that letters alleged by McNamara to have been written by J. J. McNamara were not written by him, but were written by some person who attempted to simulate the writing of the union leader. A handwriting expert gave it as his opinion that McNamara registered at the Hotel Rosslyn under the name of T. P. McKee, Dec. 19 last year. McNamara has admitted that he registered at the Hotel Rosslyn under the name of McKee.

It required a minute and expert comparison between the hotel register signature and McNamara's known handwriting to determine from an independent source that McNamara spoke the truth. Under the law a confession is not admissible as evidence unless corroborating facts can be established.

MARRIED AT EIGHTY

Old General and Banker Takes a Bride For the Third Time

New York, May 11.—General Thomas L. James, now president of the Lincoln National bank, and formerly postmaster general in the cabinet of President Garfield, was married yesterday afternoon at Tenally, N. J., to Mrs. Augustus Gaffney of Rochester, who was divorced from her first husband.

The general is 80 years old and has been married twice before. The wedding came as a surprise to the family.

AS FRYE'S SUCCESSOR

Gallinger the Caucus Choice as Leader of the Senate

Washington, May 9.—Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire was unanimously nominated president pro tempore of the senate at the Republican senatorial caucus.

It is expected that the caucus choice will be ratified by election in the senate, but if there should be uncertainty as to the result there may be a postponement. The absence of many progressives causes speculation.

SUNDAY BALL IN OHIO

Bill Permitting Games Becomes Law Without Governor's Signature

Columbus, O., May 8.—Governor Harmon allowed the Greaves bill, which permits Sunday baseball in certain Ohio cities providing the people there vote for it, to become a law without his signature.

Under the Greaves measure baseball can be played on Sunday if 40 percent of the voters request the matter to be placed on the ballot and if the people then vote to allow it.

The bill will allow American league games in Cleveland and several minor league cities of the state. Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo now have Sunday baseball.

Nineteen Horses Perish in Fire
Lafayette, N. H., May 8.—Nineteen horses were burned to death in a fire that destroyed the livery and boarding stable of Charles French. The loss is about \$5000.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON

He Succumbs to the Infirmities of Old Age



COLONEL HIGGINSON DEAD

Author Was Held in High Esteem by All Who Knew Him

Cambridge, Mass., May 10.—Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, aged 87, famous abolitionist, poet, author, historian, and veteran of the Civil war, died at his home in this city late last night. Death was due to general breakdown, the result of a long life of mental and physical activity. Death came as gently as would a peaceful sleep.

At the bedside were his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Marguerite Barney, her husband, Dr. J. E. Barney of Boston, Dr. John L. Hildreth, his family physician, and two trained nurses, who had attended him during his illness.

Colonel Higginson was born in Cambridge Dec. 22, 1823, son of Stephen and Lobbis (Storrow) Higginson. He had a distinguished ancestry. His paternal grandfather was a successful shipmaster before the revolution, and later a delegate to the Continental congress. His mother was the daughter of Captain Thomas Storrow, a British officer.

BY VOTE OF MORE THAN TWO TO ONE

House Passes Free List Bill Without a Single Change

Washington, May 9.—Nine hours of continuous pounding by the Republican minority failed to make a single change in the first Democratic tariff bill, that placing on the free list agricultural implements, meats and many other articles.

The bill passed the house last night by a vote of 236 to 109. The Democrats voted solidly for the measure and carried twenty-four Republicans with them.

An effort by Mr. Mann to recommend the bill to the committee on ways and means was tabled by the house.

RECIPROCITY CONFLICT

City and Country Arrayed Against Each Other at Hearing

Washington, May 12.—Country and city were arrayed against each other at the Canadian reciprocity hearing before the senate finance committee. The conflict was sharp.

Farmers from Minnesota and North Dakota denounced the agreement as iniquitous, while members of boards of trade from cities along the international boundary endorsed it unqualifiedly.

The cityites were headed by a large delegation wearing badges a foot long inscribed: "One hundred percent stong for reciprocity. Buffalo."

HUNT FOR FORGER

Some Navy Yard Employee Got \$2100 Belonging to Another

Portsmouth, N. H., May 11.—Every workman at the navy yard who draws pay from the yard pay office for the next week will be obliged to sign the name of John E. Watt to a pay voucher as well as his own name to his pay slip.

Somebody forged Watt's name to his check while he was off duty for \$2100, and the government hopes in the exhibition of handwriting of the nearly 1500 men to detect the forger.

Life Sentence For Attacking Girls

Terre Haute, Ind., May 10.—Frank Huff, 54 years old, charged with attacking four little girls, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Huff has a wife and family.

Taft to Address Mining Congress

Washington, May 11.—President Taft has tentatively accepted an invitation to address the American Mining congress in Chicago in the fall.

Buffalo Man Heads Bartenders

Boston, May 12.—Edward Flore of Buffalo was elected general president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employers' International Alliance and Bartenders' International league yesterday afternoon at the convention in this city.

Pope's Health Is Failing

London, May 12.—The Rome correspondent of the London Daily News informs his paper that the pope displays symptoms of arterial degeneration, a feeble heart and rapidly failing powers of resistance.

Industrial Trust Company,

Capital \$3,000,000

Surplus \$3,000,000

Deposits in our Participation (Savings) Account made on or before May 15th go on interest from May 1st.

Deposits in this account are under the same Law as all Savings Banks in this State, with all the requirements as to investments and examinations by the Bank Commissioner.

BOARD OF MANAGERS NEWPORT BRANCH

Angus McLeod (Chairman), Henry A. C. Taylor, Cyrus P. Brown, George R. Chase, Otis Everett, Thomas P. Peckham, Frederick P. Garrettson, Peter King.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM,

Manager.

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143 Thames Street

The Largest Exclusive

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE CITY.

You'll find everything in the line here.

Every space of this store devoted to

MILLINERY ONLY

A great stock to select from.

Choice goods at popular prices.

Headquarters for Children's Hats.

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STOP IN AT THE

POSTAL STATION ON BROADWAY

and get some of those

LENOX CHOCOLATES

You will be pleased and so will we.

S. S. THOMPSON,

172-176 BROADWAY.

CHAFING DISHES



With an ALCOHOL Lamp

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.



With ELECTRICITY

you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

OLD COLONY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

USE

Diamond Hill

BIRD

Poultry Grit,

FREE FROM DUST,

White and Clean,

INSURES

Healthy Fowl.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

MANUFACTURED BY

Newport Compressed Brick Co.

Newport, R. I.

5247

It is usually not so much the greatness of our troubles as the littleness of our spirit that makes us complain. Riches are able to eat up an abundance of flaws.—Cervantes.

A Full Line of all the

NEW

AND

Improved Varieties

OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

Fernando Barker.

P. W. PUTMAN, OPT. D.

SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST

—AND—

Dispensing Optician.

Formerly with H. A. HEATH & CO.

Children's Eyes a Specialty.

If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, if your head aches a great deal, or if the lines have it all to do with a competent man. The prescriptions that were on file at Heath & Co. are now on file at my office. Fine optical repairing of all kinds. Optical prescriptions given personal attention.

118 SPRING STREET.

1-17

8:30 a. m.—3:30 p. m.

WANTED

SUCCESSFUL boarding house-keeper or fire or massage school country house. W. G. PECKHAM, N. J.

12-17

Tickling a Hippo.

"Come, here and I'll scratch your tongue, Caliph," a visitor to the Central park menagerie heard the keeper say to the young hippopotamus. The visitor had expected that the hippo understood English, but apparently he did. He came up to the edge of the tank, opened his jaws a yard or so and waited. The keeper put his hand into the open mouth and tickled the animal's tongue with the end of his finger.

"That's the way to make a hippo love you," said the keeper. "They like to be tickled, just as a cat likes to have you stroke its back. Caliph wouldn't close his mouth on my arm, and I know I am taking no risk. They are the most amiable big beasts in the world, and I would trust them more than I would an elephant."—New York Hub.

A Trying Moment.

What is the most trying position in which an actor has ever put on the stage? Mrs. E. W. Ward in her "Reminiscences" tells of a predicament of Mme. Vestris, while playing the principal role in an opera, which will take some beating. "Owing to the vehemence of her acting," Mme. Vestris' false teeth suddenly became loose. With a sudden movement of her tapering fingers she moved them out of her mouth, and there they lay, but, finding it was of no avail and perceiving there was no other alternative, she suddenly turned her back on the audience, and taking the plate right out of her mouth, carefully reattached it. Then she finished her song."

Minute Life of the Sea.

The sea is crowded with life. So minute are the forms that they are hardly greater in size than a silk pocket handkerchief are used, it having been found that what were formerly considered to be fine nets caught less than 2 per cent. of the actual life in the water through which they were taken. The surface growth—plankton—is called—consists of plants and animals, and these require food just as any other plants or animals do. "The surface of the sea is a great floating meadow," said Sir John Murray, "and there is more vegetable matter in it, including to the depth of 100 fathoms, than on any meadow or forest track on land."

The Governess' Paradox.

Any governess may do worse than to go to Major's if the case mentioned by Mrs. Mary Stuart Boyd in "The Fortunate Isles" can be taken as typical. "She will not get a large salary," she says, "for money has a higher value in Major's than in Britain; but she will be treated like a princess. I know of one case where a Palma family, who had engaged an English governess, went to the trouble and expense of having a bedroom specially decorated and furnished for her, after a high art chamber picture in the 'Studio,' that the expected guest might feel more at home than if her room had been fitted up in the fashion."

Why Business Fell Off.

Two London business men were talking when a needy individual came up and spoke to one of them. After he had gone, the one to whom he had spoken said to his friend: "That's a brother of mine and about the most unfortunate fellow in the world. I have set him up in business three times. The last time I bought a pork shop business for him in a place called Barking. After a few weeks he wrote and said the business had all dropped off. Would I come up? I went, and the first thing that caught my eye was a ticket in the window inviting the public to 'Try Our Barking Sausages.'"

Odious Comparison.

A Boston woman who attained much prominence in the campaign for woman's suffrage once said at a public meeting that she thought T. B. Aldrich was odious.

The remark was repeated to Aldrich as a joke, whereupon he very dryly remarked: "Yes, so I am—compared to her."—Success Magazine.

Located It Exactly.

With his jaw swollen so as to nearly close his eye, a sailor rushed into a dentist's office and told the dentist to extract an aching tooth as soon as possible. After getting the man seated in the chair the doctor asked which tooth he wished pulled, and the sailor, nearly crazed by pain, lost no time in saying: "Upper deck, second from aft, port side."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Hindu Women.

The Hindu holy books forbid a woman to use dancing, heat, music, wear jewelry, blacken her eyebrows, eat dainty food, sit at a window or view herself in a mirror during the absence of her husband, and allows him to divorce her if she has no sons, injures his property, scolds him, quarrels with another woman or pretenses to eat before he has finished his meal.

A Sour Critic.

Miss Valmore—I was told to take lemon juice for my stinging. Mr. Bourly—Haven't you got will power enough to stop stinging without the aid of lemon juice?—Chicago News.

Poor.

Mrs. Highpup—How was the new rector's sermon?
Mr. Blase—Very disappointing. He was going to talk on "Revelations," and all the scandal he had to offer were about cities and people dead and gone centuries ago.—Puck.

It Often Happens.

"A man cannot serve two masters," quoted the wise guy.
"Oh, I don't know," added the simple man. "A man may make a god of money and also serve time."—Philadelphia Record.

Electricity and Dry Air

So perfect an insulator is dry air that it takes 10,000 volts of electricity to leap a gap of an inch.

PRESENCE OF MIND

May Make Heroes of Physical Cowards In Time of Danger.

NOT A MATTER OF COURAGE.

It is the Sudden Impulse That Moves One to Do the Right Thing in an Unexpected Emergency—A Soldier and a Shell and a Man and a Murder.

There is a distinction to be drawn between presence of mind and courage. Persons who naturally are timid and nervous will in circumstances of great danger and excitement perform acts of heroism that would be beyond their powers on ordinary occasions. We speak of these as instances of presence of mind. But if you ask them they would tell you that an involuntary impulse rather than any premeditated course of action guided their will on the occasion. Had they time for reflection when all the threatening danger to themselves had become clear to their minds their natural timidity of character would have asserted itself and deprived them of action.

It is absence of fear that prompts the soldier under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns to go to the assistance of a wounded comrade and bring him to a place of safety, and nothing in human nature can compare with such self sacrifice. But in times of sudden emergency it is not always the bravest who act with promptitude. The following story is an instance of this:

One of our transports was returning from the Philippines with invalided men, and one morning at sea a group of officers on the deck discussed the subject of firing shells. A soldier was told by the colonel to bring an empty shell with a fuse. The colonel took the shell in his hands and, striking a match, lighted the fuse. As this slowly burned and the colonel proceeded with his address to the other officers another soldier passed the group, and the moment he caught sight of the shell he rushed forward, exclaiming: "Look out, sir; the shell is a live one!"

Then he did what never seemed to have come into the minds of any in the group of officers. He seized the shell out of the hands of the colonel and threw it into the sea. For this service he was promoted. The soldier who had been told to bring an empty shell had gone to the wrong magazine. Those who talked with the man touching this incident say that he repudiated any idea of having done a brave thing. "I don't know," he said. "What made me seize the shell out of the colonel's hand, but it came suddenly into my mind, and I did it." It is this wave of unconscious thought which constitutes true presence of mind. This will come to people of nervous and even cowardly natures.

There is of authentic record the case of a man known to be utterly deficient of courage who saved himself from a very awkward situation by an exhibition of real presence of mind. He was an Englishman and lived in a town in the Midlands, where he was an organist. Late one evening he was returning home through some of the back streets, which at that hour were more or less empty of people. As he went along, however, he noticed some distance ahead of him a man and a woman walking side by side, the man's arm being around the woman's neck. Just under a street lamp the couple stopped for a moment, when the organist heard a piercing scream and saw the woman slowly falling from the man's arms. Almost before she had reached the ground the man darted away down a side street and disappeared.

When the organist came up to the woman, he found, to his horror, that she was lying in a pool of blood. His first impulse was to run away and get clear of the terrible scene, but his better feelings prevailed, and he knelt down beside the poor woman to see if he could do anything for her. When he raised her head he found she was quite dead, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Beside her on the pavement lay a blood stained razor.

The organist was overwhelmed with horror. Before he could collect himself a group of people had gathered, and presently he heard expressions such as "He did it," "I tell you I saw him," "There is the razor," "The dead! Where are the police?" "Hand him over!" It was certainly a very awkward position, as the rough character of the people might tempt them to take the law into their own hands and use him very badly. The arrival of a policeman seemed to steady his nerves for a moment, and then came a wave of inspiration that might truly be called presence of mind. He seized the dead woman's wrist and, pulling out his watch, went through the form of feeling her pulse. Then he put his hand over her heart and, turning to the policeman, said, as calmly as he could: "I am sorry to say that I can be of no further service here. The poor woman is quite dead. There is no action in the heart or the pulse."

In an instant the murmurs of the crowd changed, and he heard "He's the doctor" on all sides. This was his opportunity, and, slowly rising and affecting to be in no hurry, he passed through the crowd, who made way for him. But when he got clear of the street and came to the first turning he took to his heels and ran for all he was worth. The cowardly spirit got the better of him in the end. He heard the next day that the murderer had gone straight to the police station and given himself up.—New York Press.

Handling Her One.

Mabel—That story you just told is about fifty years old. Maude—And you haven't forgotten it all that time?—Toledo Blade.

To resent kindly rebuke is not a sign of spirit, but of stupidity.

TOMBS OF SAND.

Cape Cod's Treacherous Shoals and the Prey They Grip.

Secrets of the sands of Cape Cod are constantly being disclosed by the sea. In the many storm tides that flood the desolate beaches the bulks of staunch ships lost along the coast on the half hundred miles of beaches between Monomoy at Chatham and Wood End at Provincetown are frequently exhumed from tombs of sand.

Sometimes a wreck appears that has been buried a century or more, as in the case a few years ago of the bones of the British frigate Somerset, whose timbers of oak were disclosed to view back of Provincetown, near the life saving station in Dead Men's Hollow. The Somerset was lost on Peaked Hill bars Nov. 2 or 3, 1778.

Once a vessel is gripped by the sands the process of entombing her goes on with great rapidity, the craft appearing to sink steadily in the yielding beach. All around the doomed vessel the sand piles up in great drifts, like snow. Every crevice of the hull is quickly filled. The sand rises to a solid barrier outside it and flows about it as the tides flood the shelving beaches. Finally it sweeps over the wreck, and the process of entombing goes on until the entombed craft is covered many feet deep.—Boston Globe.

SURE TO BE MISSED.

A Famous Cook's Lament on the Death of His Royal Master.

The most successful book that was published by William Harrison Adams during his first year of business, says Mr. S. M. Ellis in his biography of the English author and publisher, was a cookbook. It was "The French Cook," by Louis Eustache Ude, "the Old Blas of the kitchen."

This unique study of the culinary art brought in a handsome sum to the artist young publisher who had purchased the copyright, and the book was in the hands of every gourmet in London.

Ude had been chef of Louis XVI. of France, Letitia Bonaparte and then of the Earl of Sefton, at a salary of 800 guineas a year. At another time he presided over the culinary department of the Crookfords, but his favorite master was Frederick, duke of York. When the royal gormand died his bereaved chef pathetically ejaculated: "Ah! mon pauvre duc, how much you will miss me, wherever you are goes to!"

Odd Word Survival.

Far away back in the days when the English language was in its infancy there were poets who wrote of the blossoms on the trees in the spring. They didn't write "blossom," however, but used the word "blow" and made it rhyme with snow and flow. When they wished to sing of the beautiful mass of apple or hawthorn flowers they called it the "blowth." This word is found in the dictionaries, which assert that it is obsolete, but it is very much alive in Rockingham county, N. H., and York county, Me. The orchardist thereabout speaks of a "full blowth" or "light blowth" on his trees in May and predicts a good or poor "set" of the fruit in consequence.

"Oris" are supposed to be refuse of some kind, but in the valley where the Piscataqua river mingles with the sea "Oris" is the name for "swill"—Exchange.

Tricking the Bobby.

A Dublin eccentric a short time ago entered a purveyor's shop and bought a ham. Having paid for his purchase, he requested that it should be hung outside the shop door, saying that he would call back for it. The customer then pulled up and down outside the shop till a policeman came in sight, and just as the man in blue caught his eye he grabbed the ham and bolted. The constable, however, soon collected the thief, as he thought, and hauled him back to the shop. Having explained the nature of the alleged crime to the shop assistant, he asked the latter to charge the offender.

"But," said the assistant as he realized the joke, "it's his own ham. He was quite at liberty to take it in any circumstances he chose."—London Answers.

Weatherwise Birds and Fish.

The seagull makes a splendid living barometer. If a covey of seagulls fly seaward early in the morning sailors and fishermen know that the day will be fine and the wind fair, but if the birds keep inland, though there be no haze hanging out toward the sea to denote unpleasant weather, interested folk know that the elements will be unfavorable. Of all weatherwise fish the dolphin is the most remarkable. During a fierce gale or a storm at sea the mariner knows that the end of it is near if he can see a dolphin or a number of that fish sporting on the high sea waves.

Faith Destroyed.

"I'll never believe in phrenology again."
"Why?"
"We had a phrenologist in our house the other night and got him to feel the cook's head. He said her bump of destruction was small."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Easy.

"Women," remarked the grocer, "are not hard to please."
"So?" interrogated the bachelor.
"Yes," continued the grocer. "All you have to do is to let them have their own way."—Chicago News.

That which comes after ever conforms to that which has gone before.

Marcus Aurelius.
Where His Interest Lay.
Excited Messenger—Your wife's just met with a serious accident; thrown from her car which ran over a dog. Jones (excitedly)—Was it a fox terrier with black spots on his shoulders?

In these times we fight for ideas, and newspapers are our fortresses.—Heine.

Saved by a Witicism.

In February, 1819, when John Tyler was president, the Princeton made a trial trip down the Potomac under Captain R. F. Stockton. On board at the time were President Tyler, members of the cabinet, other notables and a large number of women. As was customary at that time, a salute was to be fired while passing Mount Vernon. Just as it was discharged the gun exploded at the breech, killing five persons and wounding several others. Those killed were Abel P. Upshur, secretary of state; Thomas W. Gilmer, secretary of the navy; Commodore Kemmon, chief of the bureau of construction of the navy; Vilgh Marcy, ex-minister to The Hague, and Mr. Gardiner, former senator from New York.

William Wilkins, then secretary of war, was saved by a witicism. Seeing the gun about to be fired, he exclaimed jokingly, "Though secretary of war, I do not like this firing, and I believe I shall run." He thereupon left his position directly beside the gun and had just reached safety when the explosion occurred.

A Burning Glass in the Eye.

In the front part of each of our eyes is a convex lens of great power and clearness. It acts exactly like a burning glass. If a person was made to look at the sun, say, for half a minute his eye would actually start to burn up. The lens would focus the rays of the sun on the retina, and that part of the eye would immediately scorch and later would burn to a crisp. One can happen, however, only when one looks at the sun directly or in a mirror. If one holds a pin between the sun and the eye and looks at the pin, although the sun is in a direct line with the eye and although its rays are entering the eye, the eye is not hurt, because the rays are not focused inside the eyeball. This is the wonderful property of the lens, that of focusing objects at different distances. The means by which it does this are its power to change its curvature.—Chicago Record-Herald.

An Election Story From Hungary.

An electioneering story from Hungary, as told by Mr. R. W. Seton-Watson in "Corruption and Reform in Hungary." "Not many years ago a noble count stood as candidate for a west Hungarian constituency and was in due course elected. Soon afterward a deputation of the electors visited him in Budapest, reminded him of his promises at the time of the election and asked him to use his influence in a certain direction. 'Why do you come to me?' asked the count. 'Why, because you are our representative,' the astonished peasants replied. 'Nothing of the kind,' said the count. 'I bought the constituency for £2,000. You all had your price-free lunches and free drinks into the bargain. I'm—I if I do anything for you. We are quits.' And in another minute the deputation found itself in the street."

Robespierre's Style of Dress.

Robespierre's manner of dress, even at the period when the demagogues affected the slovenliness and disorder of indigence in order to flatter the people, was clean, decent and precise as that of a man who respects himself in the eyes of others. His white powdered hair, turned up in clusters over his temples; a bright blue coat buttoned over his hips, open over the breast to display a white vest; short yellow colored breeches, white stockings and shoes with silver buckles, formed his invariable costume during the whole of his public life. It was said that he desired by this never varying the style or color of his garments to make the same impression in the sight and imagination of the people as a medal of his face would have caused.—Lamarine's "History of the Girondists."

Very Sensitive.

"I don't know what I am going to do with that kid of mine. He's always getting into fights. I jerked him up for it the other day. 'What do you mean by fighting on the public streets like this?' I asked.
"Well," he said, "Jimmy Montgomery said you were my father."
"Well, ain't I your father?"
"I s'pose you are, but a feller don't want it thrown up to him right in front of a crowd."—Boston Traveler.

A Taste For Soap.

Surely one of the queerest of tastes was that of the historian Frocott, of whose life in Rome Mrs. Hugh Fraser tells in "A Diplomatist's Wife in Many Lands." She says that he used to keep a cake of soap on his writing table, and nibble at it constantly, saying, when he was remonstrated with, that people should be clean inside as well as out."

Original Era of Good Feeling.

The phrase applied to the administration of James Monroe, "the era of good feeling," first appeared in a Boston newspaper, the Columbian Sentinel of July 10, 1817. From that time until the present hour the two administrations of Monroe—a period of eight years, 1717 to 1825—are referred to in the terms of the newspaper paragraph which so aptly expressed the public sentiment of the day.—Magazine of American History.

Equivocal.

Cholly Softboy—I suppose I looked reway agway at the zoo today when that nasty Dick Dandy said when I stood by the big monkey's cage how much I was like it. Candid Friend—You certainly looked beside yourself.—Exchange.

The Lesson.

He—Yes, it's very true, a man doesn't learn what happiness is until he's married. She—I'm glad you've discovered that at last. He—Yes, and when he's married it's too late.—Dorfbardier.

No Sympathy.

"Here, waiter, there's a fly in my soup."
"Serves the brute right. He's been buzzin' round here all the mornin'."—Life.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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900 DROPS

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ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.

Vegetable Preparation of Castor Oil, Stimulating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Health. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Facsimile Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS

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in each town and district to ride and exhibit our new and improved bicycles.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anywhere, anywhere in the U. S. and you may ride on the bicycle and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL during which time you may ride on the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle, ship it back to us at our expense and we will not be out one cent.

FACTORY PRICES—We furnish the best bicycles in the world to make. You save 50% to 75% middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. We have a large stock of bicycles on hand, and at any time you may receive our catalogues and learn our method of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED—when you receive our beautiful catalogue and see the prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are located with 1,500 profit-shares factory cost.

BICYCLE DEALERS—you can sell your bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled by our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are located with 1,500 profit-shares factory cost.

BEHOLD! HUNDREDS OF—We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from 50¢ to 80¢ or 810. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER BRAKES—single wheels, lamped rollers, chain and pedals, gears, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail price.

\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80

SELF-HEALING TIRES TO A SAMPLE PAIR

The regular retail price of these tires is \$12.50 per pair, but to introduce us we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash or 10% off).

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Fifty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

DESCRIPTION: Made of solid rubber, it is strong and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up all punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have had them tested by a scientific commission stating that they have only been punctured once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than ordinary tires, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of this specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (three making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look newer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle, you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES—don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above, or write for our Big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes prices and kinds of tires at about half the usual price.

DO NOT WAIT—or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Last Luxury.

Ten-year-old Arthur had been telling impressively of the number of servants employed in his home. He continued, "And our house is fixed so that if you want a drink or a window raised or to go upstairs or anything all you have to do is to pull a chain."
"But what do you want with so many servants in that sort of a house?" asked one of his hearers.
"Oh," replied Arthur, "we have the servants to pull the chains."—Judge.

Coming In Out of the Wet.

There is an amusing story by Athenaeus which suggests the possible origin of the phrase "He does not know enough to come in out of the wet." According to the entertaining grammarian referred to, a town in Greece under stress of evil circumstances borrowed money from a rich man, who took as security for the loan a mortgage on the handsome portico which surrounded the market place. He was not an ungenerous creditor, for when it rained he caused the town clerks to announce that the citizens had permission to take refuge under the colonnade. Strangers visiting the town who failed to have the matter properly explained to them were so impressed by the extraordinary circumstances that they spread abroad the report that the people were so stupid that they had to be told when to come in out of the wet.

When a Dog Chokes.

Dogs frequently choke. A bone, a nail or a piece of tin gets in the throat, and there is great danger of death before the arrival of the surgeon. Many of them do die, but there is no reason for this, for it is easy, without the slightest danger of getting bitten, to put the hand in the mouth of a dog and to draw out or push down the obstruction that is choking it. A bandage—a handkerchief or towel will do—is passed between the teeth and over the upper jaw, and in a similar way another bandage is passed between the teeth and over the under jaw. One person holding the ends of these two bandages, keeps the dog's mouth wide open. A second person can then with perfect ease and safety put his fingers down the animal's throat and relieve it.

A Snake Story.

This story is told of the late Dr. Emil Reish. One day when traveling he lay down to rest in the shadow of a bush and fell asleep. He awoke with a start to find that night was coming on, and that rain had begun to fall. Quickly snatching up his umbrella, he tried to open it and, finding it worked stiffly, he pressed the spring vigorously. Suddenly there was a sound of ripping and tearing and a snake fell to the ground split in two. The reptile had apparently swallowed the umbrella as far as it could!

While They Detect.

"Every criminal is sure to leave a number of clews behind him."
"Yes, indeed," replied the old police officer. "I suspect that some of them leave as many as possible behind so as to keep the detectives theorizing while they catch a steamboat."—Washington Star.

Nothing Definite.

Her Mother—Mr. Stowman has been coming to see you for quite a long while, Maude. What are his intentions? Do you know? She—Well, I think he intends to keep on coming.—Philadelphia Press.

What He Had.

Wigg—I saw you coming out of Dr. Bigbee's house this morning. What have you got?
Wagg—Nothing now. I went to pay his bill.

The Box Was Good.

Wife—Wasn't that a good box of cigars I gave you on your last birth day? Husband—Yes; I never saw a better box, my dear.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE HALL OF FAME.

LOUIS AGASSIZ—Celebrated Swiss-American geologist. Born May 21, 1807; died Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 19, 1873. Educated at Zurich, Heidelberg and in other German universities. Became a disciple of Cuvier. Was a professor at Neuchâtel and there issued two of his great books. Studied the glaciers of the Alps, and some of his most brilliant work was the result. Came to the United States in 1846 to lecture and was made professor of natural history at Harvard. Henceforth devoted his life to the development of science in America with signal success. Lectured extensively and established summer schools; also led parties of scientists in investigations in various parts of this country and Brazil.



THE HALL OF FAME.

HORACE MANN—Educational reformer. Born Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1796; died Yellows Springs, O., Aug. 2, 1889. Graduated Brown university. Admitted to the bar. Member Massachusetts legislature. Member and president state senate. Secretary state board of education for twelve years and as such virtually founded public school system of America. Visited continental Europe and introduced his advanced educational ideas there. Started first normal school in America and led for education of the sexes. Succeeded John Quincy Adams in Congress in 1848, and entered the fight against slavery. From 1852 to his death in 1889 was president of Antislavery college, Ohio. Perhaps no single man had more influence on the great educational movements of the nineteenth century than Horace Mann.



THE HALL OF FAME.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER—American novelist, author of "Leatherstocking Tales." Born Burlington, N. J., Sept. 15, 1796; died Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1851. His father was a congressman and founder of Cooperstown. The son received private instruction and afterward entered Yale, but was expelled in his third year. He was a midshipman in the navy for three years, when he resigned, married and began farming. It was ten years before he published his first novel, which was practically a failure. His next venture in fiction was "The Spy," which was a prodigious success. Other great tales, such as "The Two Admirals," "The Pilot," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Pathfinder" and "The Deer Slayer," followed and established his fame.



THE HALL OF FAME.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON—Artist and naturalist. Born near New Orleans, May 4, 1780; died New York Jan. 27, 1851. Educated in France and studied under the artist David. At age of eighteen settled in America, unsuccessfully tried to establish himself in business and lost all his money. Took journeys on foot throughout the country, making paintings of birds. Started in 1827 publication of his "Birds of America," consisting of colored plates, each copy selling for \$1,000. Later issued five volumes of "Ornithological Biography." Assisted by his sons and John Bachman, he next published "Quadrupeds of North America." While not a technical scientist or perhaps a great artist, Audubon ranks as America's foremost ornithologist.



Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

A Considerate Woman.

"They may say what they please about Mabel Wallinger," said old Mrs. J. J. Wallinger, as she poured out her husband's tea in the other night, while the rain fell in torrents outside, "while she is a frivolous, idle, know-nothing, frivolous, and one of the worst little girls in town, and the way she treats poor Hiram Winkler is all that anybody who chooses to criticize her for it may say about her. Then she is the boss of the woman from here to Skowhegan; there isn't a pie in this town that she isn't eternally trying to get her finger in, and I don't wonder the minister's wife hates her, the way she goes in to run everything from the Sunday School up to the Skowhegan Society; but all the same she is a considerate woman—highly considerate. I don't know another woman who would do what she did to-day."

"What and she do to-day?" asked J. J. Wallinger, who had his own opinion as to the lady's good points.

"Why, when this perfect deluge of rain started this afternoon she remembered that the last time she was here at our meeting of the Skowhegan Club she had borrowed our umbrella," said Mrs. J. J. Wallinger enthusiastically, "and, without hesitating a minute, she put on her hat and water-proof coat and came all the way over here in that raging storm to return it. I think that was a highly thoughtful and nice of her. Don't you?"

"I certainly do," said J. J. Wallinger. "I shouldn't have thought of her."

"I guess we all don't have an umbrella," said Mrs. J. J. Wallinger, "but hereafter I shall know better. I don't think I should have ventured out on a day like this on such an errand."

"Well, I'm mighty glad she did it," said J. J. Wallinger. "I've got to go back to the store for a little while this evening, and that umbrella will come in handy."

"Mrs. J. J. Wallinger's face flushed, and she coughed in an embarrassed way."

"Why, Tom, I'm sorry, but you can't have it, dear," she said.

"Why not?" demanded J. J. Wallinger.

"Why," said Mrs. J. J. Wallinger, "it was raining so hard that I had to lend it to Mabel again to go home with. I couldn't do anything else after she had been so thoughtful as to bring it back."

—Lippincott's

Won his Supper.

Terry is of that class of gentry whose motto with the only thing which keeps them from starving in this day of practicalities. Terry is a great coffee drinker, and many are the expedients he will undertake to get it when he is without funds. The other evening he walked into a cafe and said to the proprietor:

"Good evening, Mr. M."

"How are you, Terry?" was the response.

"Pretty good, pretty good, barman, a bad one. I've got to get myself looking a bit better and, you know, as well as your business, don't you? It's a glad day, too, about that. By the way, Mr. M., would you be so kind as to get me a cup of coffee?"

"That's your order, I wouldn't be trusting my own father."

"Thank you, Mr. M. If I'd known your father as well as you perhaps I wouldn't trust him myself."

And Terry got his coffee and rolls. —Chicago News.

Diplomacy.

Down on the west side there's a longshore saloon where they set up a huge mahogany table for five cents. When six o'clock blows the place is thronged by the thirsty, fortifying themselves for the long walk home.

One night a huge Irishman in a red flannel shirt, open at his brawny chest, and rolled up over swelling biceps, stood in the crowd and tapped his nickel on the bar. Just as the bartender set out the mahogany table, the door burst open and a little Irishman, pushed in, flung his coat on the floor, threw his hat beside it, and, jumping on them, yelled in a high voice quivering with rage:

"Which one of you beat up poor Pat Murphy?"

The big Irishman in the red shirt tapped his chest. "I was it," he bellowed hoarsely.

"The little Irishman whistled round. "Gee!" he piped. "Ye did him up folse." —Lippincott's

A Slight Mistake.

"It's curious to observe," says a Maryland man, "the manner in which many literate persons prosper. I once had business that used to take me at intervals to a certain place on the Eastern Shore. On one occasion I went in to a store there, the proprietor of which could neither read nor write. While I was there a man came in—evidently a regular customer.

"I owe you some money, don't I?" he inquired.

"The storekeeper went to the door and turned it around so that the back was visible.

"Yes," said he; "you owe me for a cheese."

"Cheese!" exclaimed the customer. "I don't owe you for a cheese!"

"The storekeeper gave another look at the door.

"You're right," said he. "It's a gundstone. I didn't see the dot in the middle." —Lippincott's Magazine.

Log Cabin Sayings.

Job was a patient man, but he never had to wait for a railroad train.

Anulus was hit for lyin'. In his day no time men give a prize for it.

Do you know what heaven you kin almost feel de wind rum de wings of de angels.

Don't want no harp to play when I git to de end of de life race. I'll be willin' fer de yuther angels to sing me ter sleep. —Atlanta Constitution.

A Greater Attraction.

Herr Harden told of a meeting at Gastein between William I. and Francis Joseph. The Austrian sovereign commented impatiently on the too pressing attentions of the crowd. "It won't last long," returned his ally soothingly. "Bismarck will be here directly, and then no one will look at us." —London Spectator.

Waiting for Him.

"Yes, mum," said Poetic Pete as he twined an autumn leaf through his buttonhole. "I'm a great lover of the romantic. I topped at dia because I saw de sign 'Lil'wood'."

"You did?" approved the housewife. "Well, there is a lot of lil'wood down at the wood pile. Just take this and split up half a cord." —Chicago News.

The Main Belief.

Scene—Suburban trials. Attractive young lady about middle of car. Enter handsome young man, who stares at her as he comes down the aisle. He passes her seat, and as he does so accidentally drops his newspaper in it. He takes the seat behind her.

She (thinking)—Forward thing! He has excellent eyes, however. Such men are so conceited, I suppose he dropped this paper here so he may have an excuse to speak to me when he asks for it. I'll freeze him if he does. I can feel him looking at me. Thank goodness, the train is moving out.

I'm glad I've been to the hairdresser's. My back hair is sure to be all right. I nearly broke my neck trying to see the effect of that barrette of brilliantine.

Alley! The back of my neck feels like it is burning.

Wonder if the hairs on the nape of my neck are caught up or if they are straggling.

I put my hand up to feel he will know why. Horrid thing! I'm glad I wore this necktie shirt-waist.

I'm not in the least vain, but I've been told plenty of times that the hips of my neck is pretty.

Heaven! I can feel his eyes light there.

And this is the cutest face in my yoke.

I do wonder if my ears are red.

It's strange he doesn't ask for his paper. My! How I would squelch him!

The train stops. I guess he doesn't want his paper. He'd rather sit there and stare rudely at a girl. Humph! I pity his wife when he gets home.

The photographer said last week that the curve of my cheek was very artistic.

Well, I don't think it is. I'm pretty confident I can stare him out of countenance behind my back. Here comes the conductor again. I'll show this brassy young man his place.

(Aloud) Conductor, will you kindly hand this paper to the man behind me? He let it fall in my seat when he got aboard.

Conductor—There's no one behind you, lady. The gentleman who had that seat got out at the first station. —Chicago Evening Post.

Sample Shoes.

"What strikes me as worthy of notice by the lady in my line," remarked a man in the shoe business, "is the number of shoes where sample shoes are sold, and more particularly the variety of shoes a customer is able to secure in such places. Men and women with any and all kinds of sizes to feet can go right in and get fitted as a rule, or if they cannot to-day they may on a later day when the stock is quite sure to be filled up."

"Now the fact is that real sample shoes are made in only two sizes, 7 C or 8 D, and 4 B of women's, and when men for shoe firms carry no other sizes."

Just why this should be, so I cannot say, because it is not economical for manufacturers, and they are now considering the making of their samples in all sizes, so that they may be more conveniently disposed of after their use as samples is entirely over.

"One would suppose that samples would have always been made in all sizes, but by some sort of tradition, custom, or something they have not been made in other than the two sizes I have named. Therefore, as I say, it strikes me as worthy of notice, when I see people going into stores expecting to buy sample shoes of any size they may happen to want."

Uses of Salvation.

A teamster who needed a bonnet for his sorrawy horse applied to the salvation army.

"Why did you go to them for such a thing as that?" someone asked.

"Because I knew they had them," he said. "I saw one of their wagons go down Broadway with two stings of horses' bounties stretched from the top of the cover to the tailgate, so I hustled down and asked for one before they were all gone."

"His case is typical of hundreds of others," said an army woman. "Our collection wagons are veritable curiosity shops on wheels. Household goods and clothing comprise the bulk of the load, but it topped off by curious odds and ends. Peculiar or poverty-stricken souls keep an eye on the most conspicuous contributions and when they see anything they want they simply follow the wagon down to headquarters and ask for it."

Her Solace.

"There is much wrong and bitterness in the world. It makes me melancholy. A man hardly knows what to do."

"A girl is never at a loss, however. When she feels that way, she puts some powder on her nose." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Truth is Best.

Farmer—Here's a letter from city folks answerin' our ad, Mirandy. They want to know if there's a bath to the house. What'll I tell 'em?

His Wife—Tell 'em the truth. Tell 'em if they need a bath, they'd better take it afore they come. —Exchange.

The Crew.

Newed (after the ceremony)—Dear-est, do you really think I'll prove a satisfactory mate?

Mrs. Newed—Oh, I guess you'll do as a mate all right. Now look at me, and tell me what you think of your captain. —Exchange.

Sentenced.

"Poverty's no crime," said the Job's comforter.

"Maybe not," replied the poor man; "but it seems to be punishable by hard labor for life."

Belle—I want to get married, but can't find a man.

Beulah—Well, I know a man who will marry you.

"A good man?"

"He certainly is."

"The marrying kind?"

"Sure thing. He's a minister." —Yonkers Statesman.

The Housewife—What do you mean, sir, by circulating the report that I am an idle gossip?

The Gossip—Madam, you do me grave injustice. I said you were the busiest gossip within ten blocks. —Exchange.

Where Nobody Lived.

The skipper of a certain little vessel relates the following story, though the truth is decidedly against him.

When anything goes wrong aboard his boat the skipper likes to get to the bottom of the affair if, as he put it, "it takes a month of Sundays to do it."

One morning while lying in port, a trifling accident occurred in the usual mysterious manner. No one was to blame.

The skipper tackled each member of the crew until he came to the cabin boy. "Now, young chaver!" he remarked, "maybe I'll get the truth from you. Who did it?"

"Nobody, sir," responded the youth, who solemnly declared it wise to blame any of his superiors.

"Indeed!" ejaculated the skipper. "Mr. Nobody? You mean to know the fellow will I should like to have a look at him myself. I am going ashore now. You can come with me, and if you don't point out the house where this Mr. Nobody lives, you'll get the dust rope-swinging you ever got in your life!"

"The outlook was anything but pleasing, and the cabin boy was the reverse of cheerful as he led the skipper up one street and down another. The skipper was enjoying the lad's discomfiture when suddenly the boy halted up and added to a house across the way.

"But that's an empty house!" said the skipper.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "Nobody lives there."

The rope-swinging was averted.

Pie in Art.

An artist in Chicago tells of a lady in that town, who with her maid, went to purchase a still-life picture for her dining-room.

She selected a canvas on which were painted a bunch of flowers, a pie cut in two, and a roll, and was about to pay twenty-five dollars for it when her maid approached to whisper in her ear.

"Excuse me, ma'am," said the servant, "but you are making a bad bargain. I saw a picture very much like this sold the other day for fifteen dollars."

"And was it as good as this?"

"Better, ma'am. There was a good deal more pie in it." —Lippincott's.

Not So Slow After All.

During a conversation between an Irishman and a Jew, the Irishman said how it was that the Jews were so wise.

"Because," said the Jew, "we eat a certain kind of fish," and he offered to sell one for ten dollars.

After paying his money, the Irishman received a small dried fish. He bit into it, then exclaimed: "Why, this is only a smoked herring."

"See?" said the Jew. "You are getting wise already." —Lippincott's

Manifested the Makings.

Alfred Smith's baby was being christened, and everybody present was complimenting the happy parents.

"I believe," said the proud mother, "that he is going to be a great politician some day."

"Why?" asked the ruddy-faced father.

"Well, because he crawls out of everything so easily," said the wife, smiling up into her husband's face. —Lippincott's

Sentimental Juries.

Maitre Henri Robert, the most famous advocate in criminal cases at the Paris bar, told an audience almost entirely composed of ladies that before any jury a woman with some youth, some looks and a pretty voice has fifty chances out of a hundred of being acquitted, whereas a man would have only one. If she knows how to shed tears at the right moment she need not worry—a verdict of not guilty is a dead certainty. —Paris Letter.

Easier Way.

"Don't you think it must be a dreadful thing to live from hand to mouth?"

"I don't know. I live myself from hand to foot."

"How's that?"

"My tradesman hands out the bills, and my husband foots them." —Baltimore American.

Shopping by Mail.

Not long ago in a little town in one of the prohibition states a young man entered the postoffice and asked the postmaster for a postoffice order.

"For how much?" asked the postmaster.

"Two gallons," was the prompt reply. —National Monthly.

A Dining Hint.

Fletcher says you should "hold your face down" when you are eating, so that your tongue will hang perpendicularly in your mouth. To do this most comfortable get down on your hands and knees when you eat, explains the Chicago Record-Herald.

A Real Surprise.

Mamma—And you say your Uncle Thewad gave you a penny, Tommie?

Tommie—Yes, ma'am. Mamma—I And what did you say? Tommy—I was so surprised I couldn't say anything, mamma. —Yonkers Statesman.

Dreadful Possibility.

"Your wife is gone to the dressmaker's to try on a new dress."

"I am glad of that. I feared she had gone to play for the last one." —Fleegende Blaetter.

"Do you believe that marriage is a means of grace?"

"Sure! Anything is a means of grace that leads to repentance." —Exchange.

"One of the funniest requests I ever got," the advertising manager told us, "was from a local dry goods merchant. He said, 'I want this advertisement put in a part of the paper where women will be sure to read it.'"

"Great Scott, man!" I said. "Don't you know that when we have come pure reading matter that we want women to be sure to see we put it next to a dry goods advertisement?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dyer—I've got a winner this time. What is it? Dyer—Going to advertise lessons on how to dodge an automobile. —Judge.

"Do you keep good hens?"

"I should say so. Some of them say 'Now I lay me twice a day.' —Life.

When Nature Was Timekeeper.

In the British museum is a large stone composed of carbonate of lime, which would serve perfectly as a day before's calendar inasmuch as it would indicate to him every Sunday and holiday of the year, though not the day of the month. Moreover, the stone was an actual time record of the work done for a long period in an English coal mine.

"The 'Sunday stone,' as it is called, was removed from a colliery drain. When the miners were at work the water running through the drain left a deposit colored black by the coal dust, but when no work was being done the water ran down clear and left a white deposit. These deposits in the course of time built up the stone. Each day of work left a black streak, immediately followed by a white streak made during the night. Wide white streaks indicate the holidays and Sundays." —Harpers Weekly.

Those Newspaper Yarns.

A worthy old dame of New England once invited her husband's attention to what seemed to her a curious item in the journal she was looking at. "Listen to this," said she, reading.

"The Mary H. Barker of Gloucester reports that she saw two whales, a cow and a calf, flailing off Cape Cod the day before yesterday."

"Well, what about it?" asked the husband.

"Only this," replied his spouse, "I can understand about the two whales, but what leads me to see the cow and the calf got way out there?" —Lippincott's.

Back to Adam.

A parchment roll over a foot wide and bluesteel feet long containing the genealogical tree of King Henry VI. is in the Welsh National Library at Aberystwyth. The work is beautifully executed in tabular fashion of the latter half of the fifteenth century and is illuminated with miniature, rich capitals and red ornamental letters. The pedigree traces from Adam, and the particular occupy a red ink of six yards on the scroll. On the left side of the pedigree appears the list of archbishops of Canterbury down to John Blifford and on the right side the list of Welsh princes down to Edward I. —Dundee Advertiser.

Eskimo Trial Marriage.

The trial marriage is an ineradicable custom among the Eskimos. If a young man and woman are not suited with each other they try, again, and sometimes several times, but when they find mates to whom they are adapted the arrangement is generally permanent. If two men want to marry the same woman they settle the question by a trial of strength, and the better man wins his wife. —The North Pole, by Robert E. Peary.

A Big One.

"That new steamer they're building is a whopper," says the man with the knee button nose.

"Yes," agrees the man with the recalcitrant hair, "but my uncle is going to build one so long that when a passenger gets sick in one end of it he can go to the other end and be clear away from the storm." —Life.

Domestic Science.

"Reginald, dear," said the young wife, who was trying to do her own cooking, "this recipe says 'first draw the fowl carefully.' How do you draw a chicken?"

"With a drawing knife, of course," said the young husband, yawning. "Didn't the grocer send one along with the bird?" —Exchange.

Not So Bad.

"What's the worst you can say about him?"

"He hasn't an honest hair in his head."

"Oh, not so bad as you think I mean he wears a wig." —Birmingham Age-Herald.

Reckless.

Madame—I hear that Charlie is an awful spendthrift. Madam—I should say he was. He's trying to make two wild oats grow where only one grew before. —Puck.

Mrs. Wise—Kate never buys anything for herself that she doesn't get something for her husband, too.

Mr. Wise—The bill, I suppose. —Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething, or disturbed at night and broken of rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, and at once get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, soothes the throat, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be careful to get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial number 100.

We hope we're not living in any Fool's Paradise—but the Down-and-Out Club hasn't beckoned to us once since the beginning of 1911.

Constitution is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents.

There's a Science of Navigation that has nothing to do with the Sea!

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the liver, such as indigestion, headache, dizziness, nervousness, etc., are cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

